THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body has been in session nearly three weeks, and has done virtually nothing of a practical character. It is overwhelmingly Radical, and yet, on almost every occasion, thus far, it has manifested an unrelenting partisan spirit. It is, we fear, as incompetent as it is Radical. That is its exact measure in this respect, and it is capable, we are greatly apprehensive, of doing a generous and manly thing. If we are mistaken, we shall gladly recognize the fact.

The legislation that needs to be done is very much, and of the gravest importance to the State and people, but all this is entirely lost sight of, and the time is wasted, at a daily expense to the State of over five hundred dollars, in the worse than foolish discussion of trifling and fruitless resolutions and motions. The principal object seems to be, to plunder an already impoverished and down-trodden people of the little that is left them.

We learn that applications have been made to increase the State debt several millions of dollars, and we predict that such applications will be successful. It is well understood, by the well-informed, that two or three "carpet-baggers" carry the Radical part of the Legislature in their pockets. This is no secret here, and the "*Governor*" sympathizes with the adventurers.

Hurrah for the "carpet baggers!" They have one merit; they are true to themselves and each is for himself. They came to get what they could and in every way they could. Who is disappointed? They prey upon the body politic, by and through stupid and illiterate tools. Hurrah for the "carpet-baggers!" Take all the "rebels" have, using the Radicals as cat's-paws; then take the little the Radicals and negroes have, and go back to Cape Cod and Bugaboo Bay, and enjoy your *well-earned and honestly obtained gains!* Hurrah for the "*loil*" people! Hurrah for the Radicals, and especially their measureless patriotism!

Of what a mockery, and worse than a mockery, is this Radical Legislature! It is the personification of stupidity and meanness! It is the embodiment of *revenge* and *hate*, thrust upon a brave but helpless and oppressed people, in the day of their calamity, by men of their own *race* and *country*, in the hour of victory and triumph! Shame upon them! History will record their shame in letters as lasting as time itself. Yes, and they will live yet to regret, in patriotic sorrow, such madness, and to witness the recoil of their own acts of fury and folly upon themselves and the country. They may injure, mock at, humiliate, impoverish and oppress us, but the wave of calamity that they have so mercilessly rolled over us, will certainly return upon them by and-by.

We have our eye upon this Legislature. If it does aught that is good, we will cheerfully note such acts to its credit, and be ready to reciprocate them, but its deeds of evil we intend to lay bare before the people, and to make up the record for the future that time will not efface.

The handful of Conservative men in this body can do very little. They are all gentlemen of excellent morals, sense, and some of them men of talent and promise; but they can do nothing. Ignorant white men and negroes mock at them, and if they venture to make a suggestion, the fact that they make it is sufficient to secure its rejection. It is a sad pity for the people that a spark of self-respect cannot be enkindled in the bosoms of many of these Radicals. If this could be done, they would be ready to act upon the suggestions of men of practical wisdom, who have the true interests of the people at heart.

WHO ARE CARPET BAGGERS?

One of the Sentinel's Major-Generals of Holden's Militia, one Maj. Willie D. Jones, of Forestville, this line, affirmed, a day or two since, that the Sentinel had nominated every Northern man in the State as a carpet-bagger. We deny the allegation, but the charge affords us an opportunity of explaining precisely what class of men we embrace under the appellation. Let us cite a case not imaginary, by any means, but still impersonal, though, whomsoever the cap fits, let him wear it.

The war breaks out. It affords a fine opportunity for a man living in Massachusetts, Indiana or Ohio, who is shingled over with debt at home, or who has fallen into bad repute among his neighbors, or addicted of questionable practices, to avoid the consequences of either or both by "entering the army." He has no idea of fighting, though great swelling words of death and fury are on his lips. The progress of the war finds him in multitudinous bomb-proof positions,—it may be as a Quartermaster, or, more likely, a Sutler, where, in the one case, he cheats the soldiers by retailing stale or damaged goods at an enormous price, or, in the other, impresses fine horses, for "government use," and finds ready sale for them on personal account.

The surrender puts a stop to his customary gains,—he is wholly no earnest hero,—he has acquired a bullet for swindling which sends other thrills of adventure and operation. The close of the South presents himself to the most facile dupe, and he accordingly rides the continent treasure, full of fictitious greenbacks, to the "man who helped to set him free," into office and place, for which he is altogether unfitted, and which he could up more have obtained at home then he could have gotten into respectable society there. Once in place, he is actuated only by a twofold desire, viz: To fill his own pockets, with a view to an ultimate change of base, and to wreak a mean and cowardly revenge upon an unoffending people, who, though impoverished, are not so poor in spirit but that they scorn and despise him and his infamous pretensions. Conscious of his villainy, wearing it in his face, shunned of all decent people, this is the veritable "carpet-bagger." Others may assimilate him, and the distinction may sometimes, therefore, be too loosely drawn, but *this* is the genuine article.

Now we know many very worthy Northern men, who have settled in our midst with better feelings and objects,—men, too, who hold office, though, in all such cases, we think that modesty should have suggested a refusal to accept public station for some time to come, at least. Such men we are pleased to welcome in their private relations, and, though they may differ from us politically, to award them all of credit that they may acquire. We do not call them "carpet baggers," and when "Maj. Gen." Jones accuses us of so "stigmatizing" men of this latter stripe, he is simply shooting as wildly as he did at Roanoke Island.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE."

"Bribery and corruption" have ever been justly regarded as *crimes* of the darkest hue, deserving the condemnation and execration of every honest man and true patriot. Legislators should not only be free from these crimes, but should also be above suspicion. Every honest man will court investigation with reference to his conduct, for, being honest, he has nothing to fear from the most searching examination; and, what is more, every *honest* man will aid and encourage every effort that is made to purify and cleanse the fountain of law and order and to keep it pure.

There has been a strong impression, almost amounting to conviction, on the minds of the community, that the votes of some members of the Legislature have been bought and sold. We have not a shadow of doubt about it.—While we are not prepared to charge it, direct, we believe that "itching palms" have been shown. We believe that Northern adventurers and Southern cormorants have struck hands to enrich themselves at the expense of the State of North Carolina. We confidently believe that there is a "*Ring*" here, embracing foreigners and natives, whose only purpose is to put money in the pockets of its members,—the foreigner hoping to escape to other climes with the ill-gotten booty, and the native thinking, perhaps, that the State will repudiate the obligations thus fraudulently obtained, and thus secure to him the comfortable reflection that he has only, after all, cheated the Northern capitalists, &c.

We have had no hope of relief, and are glad to find that our fears were unfounded. The Senator from Craven has moved on the "Ring's" works, and from the commotion, which, we learn, has been raised in some quarters, it is evident that his fire has done good service. What means this talk about "Smelling Committee," about Mr. Sweet's "deserting the Republicans"—what mean the attempts that are being made, we hear, to ridicule an investigation? No charges are made against any particular individual. We certainly make none. When a particular individual feels it necessary to protest his innocence,—when any one, in or *out* of office, in any way attempts to *hinder* investigation, we at once conclude, and we will bet odds that our conclusion is a right one, that he has had the palm greased, that he has handled the greenbacks, or that he has had something or other given to him or sold to him at an extremely low rate! "The galled jade winces."

The man, as a general principle, the world over, who opposes investigation into charges of corruption, made against members of any body of which he may be a component part, gives proof of such a want of integrity, as places him side by side with the guilty, and exposes him justly to the suspicion of having been originally bought, or of having been purchased to shield from the punishment they deserve the original transgressors. When you hear any one attempting to change the issue and to prate about the objects of the mover of such resolutions, or when you hear any one speak of Smelling Committees, and such stuff, why spot that man—that's all!

For our part, we care not what Mr. Sweet's political views are. All we want is "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." "Let justice prevail though the heavens fall." Truth and justice are of no party, and the only reason why any one should shrink from an investigation, if any do, is because his deeds are evil, and, hence, he loves darkness more than light, or because, justice being done, he would be placed in a certain building, and permitted to rusticate in a magnificent park of eight thousand acres.

We thank Mr. Sweet for what he has done. He may be abused, maligned, persecuted, but it will be only by the vicious, the corrupt and degraded. Every honest, honorable man in the State will respect him for his course in this matter.

A CAMPED CONFESSION.—"Our own correspondent" of the New York Times writes to that paper from this State, that:

"Had the prominent leaders of the party in this State been men of character and standing, North Carolina would have rolled up a majority of 40,000 for Grant."

Coming from an intensely Radical source, this is a rich and open admission. As the evidences of both parties upon this matter now harmonize, the matter in dispute may be regarded as settled.

A REPORT is circulated from Louisiana to the effect that Congress, and will be on hand in December to claim this seat,—but the white Radical M. C.s won't let him in,—mark our prediction. They don't like to associate with negroes any more than the Democrats. N. Y. Express.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

The President stated that he had, since the adjournment on Friday last, appointed the Principal Clerk, in consequence of his absence on Friday, and the adoption of a resolution requiring the Journal to be signed with.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Messrs. McLoughlin and Wilson.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the Senate took a recess of five minutes to enable to give the Assistant Clerk an opportunity of making up the Journal of yesterday.

At the expiration of that time, the Journal was read, amended, and approved.

Mr. Sweet arose to a question of privilege. He noticed the following article had appeared in the *Standard*, of this City, of 20 day, to wit:

"PRACTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.—We are glad to observe that now the election is over there are signs of the coming affiliation of political opponents. As an evidence of this fact, we need only point to the *extensive cordiale* existing between Senator Robbins, of Rowan, and Senator Sweet, of Craven, both of whom aspire to be the representative men of their respective parties in the Senate. Senator Robbins claims to be a Democrat and Senator Sweet claims to be a Republican, yet so complete is the sympathy between them that it is really difficult to tell which is the Democrat and which the Republican. They have become moral Siamese twins, and their separation now would be almost impossible, and the only existing doubt is *which party can claim both of them.*"

He said that the charges made in this article were as false as hell, and no man knew it better than the author of this article. He was a Republican and maintained the principles of that party as inherently right. Mark me, Senators, this article was written for a hidden purpose. The key which will unlock the hidden mystery of this assault will be with the guilty parties, who are opposed to the investigation of corruption which is placed in the hands of the Committee, who have that matter under consideration; and *every* individual, who seeks to impair confidence in this investigation, is in league with the filth of this corruption, and his course will be so construed by the public at large and held up to the scorn and contempt of honest men.

As to political aspirations, Mr. President, I have *no* political aspirations, and no man can say that I have, at any time, by word or act, shown any desire to promote my own interest to the detriment of the State. My only desire, as a Senator of North Carolina, is to promote the interests of the State, and the author of that infamous *lie* knew it when he penned it. The guilty scoundrels are trembling like aspen leaves, because they *know* that these charges can be sustained." In order to cripple the investigation, this malicious attack was made.

A. H. Galloway, (colored,) suggested that a Committee be raised to inquire if such an article appeared in the *Standard*, and, if so, who it was from.

Mr. Sweet said he appreciated the wit contained in the proposition, and would suggest that it be forwarded, at once, to the Drawer of Harper's Magazine.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Blythe: A bill for the redemption of real estate sold under execution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Smith: A bill to amend the Charter of the Atlanta, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Cook: A bill for the relief of P. T. Massey and E. G. Hill, of the county of Johnston. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. McLaughlin: A resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to furnish the articles which appear in his report, under the head of incidental expenses, amounting to over $35,000. Laid over, under the rules.

By Mr. Rompes: A resolution proposing to raise a Committee to investigate the affairs of certain Banks as the State is interested in. Adopted.

By Mr. Shoffner: A resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to issue a certificate allowing mileage to both the Pages.

Mr. Shoffner said that it appeared from the Journals that mileage was only allowed one of the Pages; one of them had already drawn, and he thought it but right that they should both be allowed it. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Barrow: A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report, by bill or otherwise, some way to expedite the removal of tenants. Adopted.

Bill in relation to obtaining license to practice Law. (This bill allows those who have attained license to practice law in the County Courts, to practice in the Superior Courts, without paying an additional tax.) Passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the vote by which the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual House Insurance Company was laid on the table, was reconsidered, in order to allow the friends of the bill to present it in a more acceptable form. It was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bills relating to the Supreme Court came up. (This bill instructs the Justices of the Supreme Court to deliver an opinion, relating to any Constitutional questions of State, rand amended by including "or United States laws of this State.")

The bill was discussed at some length,—Messrs. Sweet, Osborne, Winstead and Robbins opposing its passage. Messrs. Hays, Barrow, Welker and Lassiter favored its passage.

Mr. Winstead moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, pending its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Cartaret, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of Chatham, of the House.

Mr. Pou arose to a question of privilege. He said he had been made to say, in the *Standard*, of yesterday, in the debate upon the question of petitioning Congress to remove disabilities from the citizens of this State, "that Congress did want instruction from us." His language was "that Congress wished information, and had, at various times, sought it."

Mr. Sylvester presented a petition from the citizens of Hertford, asking for a Ferry. Referred.

By Mr. Wilson: A resolution in favor of W. W. Watford, 1st Calendar Court Clerk of Hertford.

Mr. Welch, after explaining the justice of the claim, asked the suspension of the rules in order to adopt it.

Mr. Sylvester opposed the motion to suspend, and thought the matter should go to a Committee.

Mr. Pou said he had a resolution of a similar character to offer, and he thought they should go to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Welch's motion to suspend was put and lost.

By Mr. Pou: A resolution in favor of E. G. Hill, late Sheriff of Johnston County.—Referred.

Mr. Seymour would move that the Committee be instructed to report on these resolutions, to-morrow. Carried.

BILLS.

By Mr. Parker: A bill to modify the stay law. Referred.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill to provide for the private examination of married women. Referred.

By Mr. Candler: A bill to authorize W. D. Justice, former Sheriff of Henderson county, to collect the taxes due him for the years 1866-'67. Referred.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to amend sec. 3, chapter 87, Revised Code, in reference to divorces. Referred.

Mr. French: A bill entitled an act to better carry out the provisions of article 7 of the Constitution.

By the same: A bill regulating the weighing of rosin in the Port of Wilmington.—Referred.

By R. W. Morris, (colored,): A bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish a Laborer's and Mechanic's lien. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing the vote cast for Electors. Ordered to be printed.

CALENDAR.

Mr. Seymour's bill, changing the name of the Pitt County Female Institute to Aurora Female College, passed its second reading.

The bill, instructing the Committee on Corporations to report a bill to provide for a registration of voters in cities and towns, and setting apart a day on which to hold municipal elections, was next taken up and passed its second reading.

By consent, J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the matter, reported back the bill extending the limits of the City of Raleigh, and recommending that it do pass.

(This bill amends the Charter for the purpose of establishing a Criminal Court.)

From the same Committee, Mr. Gibson presented a minority report.

(This report sets forth that Article 4th, of the Constitution reads, "The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special Courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns, when the same may be necessary." The bill under consideration proposes to extend the Charter of the City of Raleigh, so as to embrace the County of Wake, for a special purpose; whereas the above section of the Constitution contemplates "cities and towns," to all intents and purposes. The Constitution, in its spirit and letter, does not propose to incorporate counties in order to create the necessity for special Courts, but only to provide for such necessity, when it actually exists; in other words, the necessity creates the Court, and not the Court the necessity.)

J. H. Harris of Wake, (colored,) defended the majority report and moved to substitute the report adopt.

Mr. Malone opposed the motion; he wished time for consideration.

The motion to suspend was put and lost.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Estes, raising a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina, and the Bank of the State of North Carolina, came up.

Mr. Estes said the reason that led him to introduce the resolution was that he had been requested to do so by the Superintendent of Public Works. The State was largely interested, and charges had been made, in the press, that the affairs of those banks had been grossly mismanaged. It was the duty of this Assembly to the people to have a through investigation of the matter. He moved an amendment to the original, so as to include the Cape Fear Bank.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of the passage of a joint resolution in reference to black mailing, announcing Messrs. Sweet, Robbins and Forkner, on the part of the Senate, and asking the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Sinclair said that if there was any such corruption in this Assembly, as this message intimated, he was glad measures were going to be taken to ferret out the guilty parties. But this was no resolution, but a bill, and, therefore, he moved to have it printed.

Mr. Estes said this was a very grave matter. The honor of every man here was in some way reflected upon. A careful consideration was necessary. He moved to amend Mr. Sinclair's motion to print, by making the matter the special order for Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Pou saw no reason why the House should delay, on hour, the passage of the resolutions, by discussing motions to print them or to make them the special order for any future day.

He was glad he did not know what member or members were accused or suspected of corruption. It was enough, that a Senator had distinctly made the charge, in his place, on the floor of the Senate, that a member of the General Assembly had been bribed with money, and that he could prove it.

We should lose no time in taking steps for the investigation. We are all resting under the imputation at this moment. Let the investigation proceed without delay.—Let the innocent among us be speedily vindicated. Let the guilty be damned.

The objection that the resolutions empower the Committee to do unconstitutional acts is entire without foundation.—They do not propose that the Committee try any man and punish him, if found guilty. That will be the business of the Courts. If the Committee should find that any member of this house has corruptly disposed of his vote on any measure, this House would expel such a member as not worthy to sit here and legislate for the people of North Carolina. And, here, the action of this House would end.

The resolutions declare that the Committee shall have plenary powers to compel the attendance of witnesses. That is proper and is supported both by reason and precedent.

"The Committee not empowered to punish any one for false swearing before the Committee, but the act of false swearing is declared to be perjury, for which the person so offending shall be liable before the Courts (not before the Committee) to indictment and punishment.

It is also objected that females might be compelled to appear and testify before the Committee. If females are supposed to know anything in regard to the truth of the charges, let them be compelled to appear before the Committee. They all owe it as a sacred duty, either to innocence, to protect it from unjust charges,—or to the State that nurtures them, to save her from ruin.

If women know anything let the Committee hear it. None are too humble to have the right to testify; none are so high in station as to enjoy immunity from that duty.

Let the resolutions, then, pass to-day.—Let us vote down all motions to print or to postpone.

Mr. Estes said the reason he wished to have the affair made the special order was because this was a resolution, but a regular Star Chamber tribunal. There was a Senator who had pledged his word and honor that he would find somebody guilty of this corruption, and every power was given him in this instrument before us now to keep his pledge—even to make a man criminate himself. He (Mr. Estes) was perfectly willing that the gentleman should be allowed every latitude to sift the matter to the bottom, but here is a series of what they call resolutions, giving a set of men unheard of powers as a Committee.—The House should have the privilege of making any amendment it sought fit. He did not wish to retard the matter in the slightest, and could amend his motion so as to make it the special order for to-morrow.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (colored,) wished to have the matter cleared, but he was opposed to giving the Committee more power than any Court in the land possessed. He continued for some time in opposition to the resolution, in its present shape.

Mr. French was in favor of postponing until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Argo said it was perfectly legitimate to arraign any citizen, who even offered a bribe to State officers or members of this body. They could be brought to the bar of the House and be reprimanded or imprisoned. It had been done. Congress had done it, &c.

Mr. Ingram said he thought this one of the plainest propositions ever submitted to a Legislative body. It simply asks for a Committee and the necessary authority to make it effectual. This resolution came from the Senate, after a full consideration, and he was surprised to hear it more than once said, in this House, that it emanated from a star chamber. In reply to this, he would say that if it is a star chamber, about two-thirds of its members belong to our (the Republican) party.

Mr. Durham said that, as far as the Constitutional objections that were urged against the resolutions were concerned, they amounted to nothing, simply because none of any substance really existed. The Committee only asked power to ask questions. If they should propound a question to any member, to which he might refuse to answer, on the ground that it would have the effect to criminate himself, he could come before the bar of the House and say so.—The Committee wished to have the power to compel witnesses to answer legitimate questions.

Mr. Estes wished to know if a man should be asked a question, and refused to answer it, on the ground that it might tend towards criminating himself, could the Committee compel him to do so?

Mr. Durham: "Certainly not, sir." Mr. D. continued in some further remarks to show the unreasonableness of the objections to the resolutions.

After some further debate, the House, on motion, took a recess until 1 o'clock, in order to witness the ceremony of balloting for President and Vice President of the United States, by the Electoral College.

On re-assembling, the House adjourned, without any further transaction of business.

FEMALE STABBING AFFAIR.—We understand that during Court, last week, at Marshall, Madison County, a woman by the name of Nancy Drew attacked a woman by the name of Susan Landers and stabbed her in several parts of the body. We have learned that jealousy was the impelling cause, but the unfortunate victim was mistaken, by the perpetrator of the deed, for another person. We are pleased to state that Susan is recovering from her wounds.—*Asheville News.*

Wanted.

DIVIDEND SCRIP of the N. C. RAILROAD, for which the RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK will pay 75 cts. for the dollar.
Raleigh, Dec. 2-tf

For Liverpool Direct!

NOW LOADING AT OUR WHARF the ship JOHN BRIGHT, for Liverpool direct.

The Ship will take Cotton directly on board, avoiding all expense of storage. We will advance three-fourths of its value in cash, and have the cotton held four months if desired, in Liverpool,—interest being only five per cent. per annum.

The JOHN BRIGHT will be followed by other vessels, as we intend to keep one always on the berth for Liverpool.

W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO.
Norfolk, Va.

Our Agent in Raleigh is A. M. McPHETERS.
Dec. 2-ed3t*

LIQUORS.

5 bbls. Bumgardner Whiskey, warranted pure.
G. T. STRONACH,
Commission Merchant.
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A large and splendid assortment of

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Booksellers and Stationers.
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Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly to incorporate the "Raleigh Cemetery Association."
Nov. 24-1m4w

CORN MEAL.

100 bushels prime.
G. T. STRONACH.
Dec 1-tf

CORN.

Another supply.
G. T. STRONACH.
Dec 1-tf

COFFEES AND SUGARS.

20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
10 do good Rio do
Crushed, Loaf, Rs. "C" and "C" Yellow Sugars.
G. T. STRONACH.
Dec 1-tf

Notice.

ALL PERSONS holding claims against me are requested to present them for settlement, and persons indebted, my Attorney, Mr. A. M. McPheeters, will settle.
J. ROBERT JOHNSON.
Tarboro, Nov 25-3w4w

THE

Sentinel.

PUBLISHED AT THE

CAPITAL OF THE STATE,

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The RALEIGH SENTINEL, having passed under the Editorial management of the undersigned, it will, from the present date, be conducted by him.

It will be the zealous and fearless advocate of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, seeking to bring the people back to their ancient reverence for that immortal instrument, and to restore the policy of the country to that honored standard, as the only guarantee of National prosperity.

It will do justice to the men and measures of the present day, whenever they may merit it, but it will unsparingly lash and denounce all who set themselves up in opposition to the Federal Constitution, and hold up to the public indignation corruption and imbecility in high places.

It will ardently seek the promotion of the best interests of North Carolina,—moral, educational, material and political.

THE LATEST NEWS

From every quarter, both by mail and telegraph, will be carefully collated and condensed.

Full and correct market and financial reports will be given.

And, in one word, no effort will be spared to make the SENTINEL, in all respects, a reliable and first class newspaper.

TERMS:

Daily, twelve months	$10 00
" six "	5 00
" three "	3 00
Semi-Weekly, twelve months	5 00
" six "	3 00
" three "	2 00
Weekly, twelve months	3 00
" six "	2 00
" three "	1 00

The SENTINEL has already the largest subscription in the State, and, as its subscription and advertising rates are the lowest, it is an unexampled medium for advertising.

The friends of the paper and of the cause it advocates are earnestly solicited to aid in its further circulation.

JOB PRINTING,

of all kinds, executed neatly and promptly.

All letters should be addressed to

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the People of the Southern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and meritorious preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to imitate it difficult and dangerous. It was analyzed by so distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit extant. Its purity and properties being thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular containing a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Your fellow-citizens of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been sought by the profession, as no reliance could be placed in the ordinary liquors of commerce, of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar flavor and strength of the oil of juniper, which forms one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the malt base element, give it in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of the genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a fac-simile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each bottle and cover, his name and address of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with the name of Wolfe. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, nor, until the label was deposited, as his trade mark in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, during last year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of those who prey upon the reputation of honest manufacturers by vending deleterious trash under the guise of the protections so carefully thrown around these schnapps would have prompted the manufacture and sale of counterfeits. There were, however, only to have stimulated the efforts of impostors. The trade mark of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps has been stolen, the and remarks of his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps also pirated from the medical profession has been deceived by audacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements pirated, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of spirits, and thus made his name and brand a cloak for poison.

The public, the medical profession, and the sick for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and exposure of these nefarious practices. The genuine articles, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequaled purity. No drug is unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and extractive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the various States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those states and localities, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of the miasmatic river water, hence that cheap rot, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently passed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of any parties so detected, that they may be arraigned for the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs conclusive of the purity and medicinal excellence of the genuine Aromatic Schnapps, that he has expended many thousand dollars in securing it with guarantees and safeguards which he designed should protect the public, and guard against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, experiment, and experiment in all its forms, and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trademark has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and to expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy a great evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all precautions and safeguards are all they are represented to be.

I feel bound to say that I regard your Schiedam Schnapps as being in every respect a meritorious article, deserving of medical patronage. As a diuretic it is the purest possible article, and may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

20 Park Street, New York, Nov. 24, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

DEAR SIR:—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the purest distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in my satisfaction that the sample contained no poisonous or hurtful admixture. I have also failed to detect any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medical purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and pure variety of Gin.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

New York, 53 Cedar Street, November 24, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

DEAR SIR:—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps" which I took from a fresh package in your warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients of any description; that it has the marks of a fine article, not recently prepared, by mechanical mixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes has been felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of ardent spirits. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the purity of the spirituous liquors used.

We have tested the several samples you left with us, and add by you, including your Schiedam Schnapps, sold under the name of Aromatic Schnapps, which we consider a very valuable addition to the high reputation it has acquired in this country and from your long experience as a distiller, your Bonded Wine and Liquors, we feel confident will meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to furnish some of the reputable apothecaries in this city and elsewhere with your goods, and we will be happy to act as agents for the sale of your Wines and Liquors, if you think proper, in cases where needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success for your enterprise, we remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President of the University Medical College, New York.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, Surgeon-General to the State Militia, etc., No. 14 East 23rd Street.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., No. 78 Madison Ave.
H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 78 Madison Ave.
JOSEPH WORTHEN, M. D., No. 40 Madison Ave.
NELSON SELLEN, M. D., No. 27 Madison Ave.
JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., No. 27 Madison Ave.
E. L. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 21 Bleecker Street and Clinical Surgeon, etc., Bellevue Hospital.

The proprietor also offers for sale

Bottled Wines and Liquors,

imported and bottled by himself, expressly for his family trade. Such bottles have the same guarantee as the genuine Schiedam Schnapps.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

New York, Nov. 25-3m